TITLE

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING SEEK-SERVO ROUTINE OF HARD DISK DRIVE

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

[0001]   This application makes reference to, incorporates the same herein, and claims all benefits accruing under 35 U.S.C. §119 from my application *APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING SEEK-SERVO ROUTINE OF HARD DISK DRIVE* filed with the Korean Industrial Property Office on 22 February 2001 and there duly assigned Serial No. 8999/2001.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field

[0002]   The present invention relates to a hard disk drive (HDD) and, more particularly, to a seek-servo apparatus and method of a hard disk drive capable of moving a head to the correct location of a desired track.

Related Art

[0003]   A hard disk drive includes a magnetic disc, a spindle motor, a transducer, a slider, a head gimbal assembly (HGA), an actuator arm, a voice coil, a magnetic assembly, a voice coil motor, and a bearing assembly. The transducer is positioned adjacent to the surface of the magnetic disc which is rotatably driven by the spindle motor so that the transducer can write or read information on the

1   magnetic disc by magnetizing or sensing a magnetic field of the magnetic disc. The transducer may

2   be realized as one transducer or as two transducers, including one for writing information and one

3   for reading information. The slider, which can be integrated with the transducer, can be

4   manufactured and employed to create an air bearing between the transducer and the surface of the

5   magnetic disc. In addition, the slider can be integrated with the head gimbal assembly. The head

6   gimbal assembly may be mounted on the actuator arm including the voice coil, and the voice coil

7   may be located adjacent to the magnetic assembly in order to define the voice coil motor (VCM).

8   When current is applied to the voice coil, torque is generated, and that makes the actuator arm rotate

9   about the bearing assembly. When the actuator arm rotates, the transducer moves across the surface

10   of the magnetic disc.

11   [0004]   In most cases, information is stored in annular tracks of the magnetic disc, and in general,

12   each of the tracks includes a plurality of sectors. Each of the sectors has a data field and an

13   identification field. The identification field contains grey code information identifying a particular

14   sector and track. In order to write/read information on/from another track, the transducer moves

15   along the surface of the magnetic disc. The act of moving the transducer to access another track is

16   referred to as a seek routine. In other words, during a seek routine, the voice coil motor is excited

17   with current, and thus the transducer can be moved from a current track on the surface of the

18   magnetic disc to a new track. A controller (not shown) for controlling the movement of the

19   transducer and the actuator arm moves the transducer from the current track to the new track in

20   accordance with a seek routine and a servo control routine. The servo control routine ensures that

1   the transducer moves to a correct track location.

2   **[0005]** If a conventional seek-servo apparatus for performing a seek-servo routine in a hard disk

3   drive (which commonly designates both a seek routine and a servo control routine) is ideal, in other

4   words, if the apparatus does not have any delay time, the acceleration command [u(t)] of the head

5   can be expressed by the following equation:

$$u(t) = \ddot{y}_w(t) + K_v[\dot{y}_w(t) - \dot{y}(t)] + K_p[y_w(t) - y(t)] \quad \cdots (1)$$

6   where $\ddot{y}_w(t)$ represents a desired acceleration trajectory (hereinafter, referred to as "target

7   acceleration") of the head to be accelerated, $\ddot{y}_w(t)$ represents a velocity trajectory (hereinafter,

8   referred to as "target velocity") of the head, $y_w(t)$ represents a desired position trajectory of the head

9   to be moved (hereinafter, referred to as "target position"), y(t) represents an actual distance by which

10   the head actually moves over the magnetic disc (*i.e.*, the actual position of the head), K_v and K_p

11   represent a velocity constant and a position constant, respectively, C represents differentiation, and

12   CC represents double differentiation. If the target acceleration of the head is sin(t), the target

13   velocity is 1 – cos(t), and the target position is t – sin(t).

14   **[0006]** The acceleration command of the head defined by Equation (1) is Laplace-converted.

15   Then, transient response characteristics represented by a ratio between a Laplace-converted target

16   position [$Y_w(s)$/L{$y_w(t)$}] and an actual position [Y(s) /L{y(t)}] can be expressed by the following

17   equation:

$$\frac{Y(s)}{Y_w(s)} = \frac{s^2 + K_v s + K_p}{s^2 + K_v s + K_p} = 1 \quad \cdots (2)$$

1   **[0007]**   Equation (2) shows that, if a time delay T_d is 0, the actual position y(t) of the head correctly

2   follows the target position $y_w(t)$ of the head. However, in order to move the head to a desired track

3   location on the magnetic disc, the conventional seek-servo apparatus spends a predetermined amount

4   of time T_d to compute an acceleration command defined by Equation (1), and to vary the torque of

5   the head using an actuator (not shown) in accordance with the computed acceleration command. If

6   a time delay occurs for the predetermined time T_d, an acceleration command u'(t) of the head can

7   be expressed by the following equation:

$$u'(t) = \ddot{y}_w(t - T_d) + K_v[\dot{y}_w(t - T_d) - \dot{y}(t - T_d)] + K_p[y_w(t - T_d) - y(t - T_d)] \quad \cdots (3)$$

8   **[0008]**   Here, after Laplace-converting Equation (3), transient response characteristics represented

9   by a ratio between a Laplace-converted target position $[Y_w(s)/L\{y_w(t)\}]$ and a Laplace-converted

10   actual position $[Y(s)/L\{y(t)\}]$ can be defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Y(s)}{Y_w(s)} = \frac{(s^2 + K_v s + K_p)e^{-T_d s}}{s^2 + K_v s e^{-T_d s} + K_p e^{-T_d s}} \neq 1 \quad \cdots (4)$$

11   **[0009]**   Equation (4) shows that, if a time delay is not 0, the conventional seek-servo apparatus

1 cannot make the actual position of the head correctly follow the target position. Finally, the

2 conventional seek-servo apparatus causes an overshoot, introduced by the time delay T_d, and thus

3 cannot correctly move the head to a desired track location.

4 ## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 **[0010]** To solve the above-described problems, it is a first object of the present invention to

6 provide a seek-servo apparatus of a hard disk drive capable of making the actual position of a head

7 follow the target position of the head irrespective of time delay.

8 **[0011]** It is a second object of the present invention to provide a seek-servo method performed in

9 the seek-servo apparatus of a hard disk drive.

10 **[0012]** Accordingly, to achieve the first object, there is provided a seek-servo apparatus of a hard

11 disk drive capable of moving a head to a desired track location, wherein the apparatus includes an

12 actuator which moves the head to the desired track location in response to an acceleration command

13 having a target acceleration which leads a target velocity and a target position by a predetermined

14 time.

15 **[0013]** To achieve the second object, there is provided a seek-servo method capable of moving

16 a head to a desired track location in a hard disk drive, wherein the method includes a step of moving

17 the head to the desired track location using an acceleration command having a target acceleration

18 which leads a target velocity and a target position by a predetermined time.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] A more complete appreciation of the invention, and many of the attendant advantages thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals indicate the same or similar components, and wherein:

[0015] FIG. 1 is a plan view of a hard disk drive;

[0016] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an embodiment of an actuator of a seek-servo apparatus according to the present invention; and

[0017] FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a seek-servo apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0018] The present invention will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0019] FIG. 1 is a plan view of a hard disk drive. The hard disk drive 10 includes a magnetic disc 12, a spindle motor 14, a transducer 16, a slider 20, a head gimbal assembly (HGA) 22, an actuator arm 24, a voice coil 26, a magnetic assembly 28, a voice coil motor 30, and a bearing assembly 32.

[0020] Referring to FIG. 1, the transducer 16 located adjacent to the surface 18 of the magnetic disc 12 is rotatably driven by the spindle motor 14 so that it can write or read information on the magnetic disc 12 by magnetizing or sensing a magnetic field of the magnetic disc 12. The transducer

1   16, as shown in FIG. 1, may be realized as one transducer, or it may be realized as two transducers,

2   including one for writing information and one for reading information. The slider 20, which can be

3   integrated with the transducer 16, is manufactured and employed to create an air bearing between

4   the transducer 16 and the surface 18 of the magnetic disc 12. In addition, the slider 20 can be

5   integrated with the head gimbal assembly 22. The head gimbal assembly 22 may be mounted on the

6   actuator arm 24, including the voice coil 26, and the voice coil 26 may be positioned adjacent to the

7   magnetic assembly 28 in order to define the voice coil motor (VCM) 30. When current is applied

8   to the voice coil 26, torque is generated, and this makes the actuator arm 24 rotate about the bearing

9   assembly 32. When the actuator arm 24 rotates, the transducer 16 moves across the surface 18 of

10   the magnetic disc 12.

11   [0021]   In most cases, information is stored in annular tracks 34 of the magnetic disc 12, and in

12   general, each of the tracks 34 includes a plurality of sectors. Each of the sectors has a data field and

13   an identification field. The identification field contains grey code information identifying a

14   particular sector and track. In order to write/read information on/from another track, the transducer

15   16 moves along the surface 18 of the magnetic disc 12. The act of moving the transducer 16 to

16   access another track is referred to as a "seek routine". In other words, during a seek routine, the

17   voice coil motor 30 is excited with current, and thus the transducer 16 can be moved from the current

18   track on the surface 18 of the magnetic disc 12 to a new track. A controller (not shown) for

19   controlling the movement of transducer 16 and the actuator arm 24 moves the transducer 16 from

20   the current track to the new track in accordance with a seek routine and a servo control routine. The

1 servo control routine ensures that the transducer 16 moves to a correct track location.

2 [0022] If a seek-servo apparatus for performing a seek-servo routine in a hard disk drive 10 (which

3 commonly designates both a seek routine and a servo control routine) is ideal, in other words, if the

4 apparatus does not have any delay time, the acceleration command [u(t)] of the head (transducer 16

5 and slider 20) can be expressed by the following equation:

$$u(t) = \ddot{y}_w(t) + K_v[\dot{y}_w(t) - \dot{y}(t)] + K_p[y_w(t) - y(t)] \quad \cdots (1)$$

6 where $\ddot{y}_w(t)$ represents a desired acceleration trajectory (hereinafter, referred to as "target

7 acceleration") of the head 16 and 20 to be accelerated, $\ddot{y}_w(t)$ represents a velocity trajectory

8 (hereinafter, referred to as "target velocity") of the head 16 and 20, $y_w(t)$ represents a desired position

9 trajectory of the head 16 and 20 to be moved (hereinafter, referred to as "target position"), y(t)

10 represents an actual distance by which the head 16 and 20 actually moves over the magnetic disc 12

11 (*i.e.*, the actual position of the head 16 and 20), K_v and K_p represent a velocity constant and a

12 position constant, respectively, C represents differentiation, and CC represents double

13 differentiation. If the target acceleration of the head 16 and 20 is sin(t), the target velocity is 1 −

14 cos(t), and the target position is t − sin(t).

15 [0023] The acceleration command of the head 16 and 20 defined by Equation (1) is Laplace-

16 converted. Then, transient response characteristics represented by a ratio between a Laplace-

17 converted target position [$Y_w(s)$/L{$y_w(t)$}] and an actual position [Y(s) /L{y(t)}] can be expressed

1 by the following equation:

$$\frac{Y(s)}{Y_w(s)} = \frac{s^2 + K_v s + K_p}{s^2 + K_v s + K_p} = 1 \quad \cdots(2)$$

2 **[0024]** Equation (2) shows that, if time delay T_d is 0, the actual position y(t) of the head 16 and

3 20 correctly follows the target position y_w(t) of the head 16 and 20. However, in order to move the

4 head 16 and 20 to a desired track location on the magnetic disc 12, the seek-servo apparatus spends

5 a predetermined amount of time T_d to compute an acceleration command defined by Equation (1)

6 and to vary the torque of the head 16 and 20 using an actuator (not shown) in accordance with the

7 computed acceleration command. If a time delay occurs for the predetermined amount of time T_d,

8 an acceleration command u'(t) of the head 16 and 20 can be expressed by the following equation:

$$u'(t) = \ddot{y}_w(t - T_d) + K_v[\dot{y}_w(t - T_d) - \dot{y}(t - T_d)] + K_p[y_w(t - T_d) - y(t - T_d)] \quad \cdots(3)$$

9 **[0025]** After Laplace-converting Equation (3), transient response characteristics represented by

10 a ratio between a Laplace-converted target position $[Y_w(s)/L\{y_w(t)\}]$ and a Laplace-converted actual

11 position $[Y(s)/L\{y(t)\}]$ can be defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Y(s)}{Y_w(s)} = \frac{(s^2 + K_v s + K_p)e^{-T_d s}}{s^2 + K_v s e^{-T_d s} + K_p e^{-T_d s}} \neq 1 \quad \cdots(4)$$

Page 9 of 29

[0026] Equation (4) shows that, if time delay is not 0, the seek-servo apparatus cannot make the actual position of the head 16 and 20 correctly follow the target position. Finally, the seek-servo apparatus causes an overshoot introduced by the time delay T_d and thus cannot correctly move the head 16 and 20 to a desired track location.

[0027] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an embodiment of an actuator 38 of a seek-servo apparatus according to the present invention. The actuator 38 includes a delayer 40, a first integrator 42, and a second integrator 44.

[0028] The actuator 38 of the seek-servo apparatus of the hard disk drive according to the present invention receives an acceleration command $u_E(t)$ having a target acceleration $a_w(t + T_d')$ component a predetermined time T_d' ahead of a target position $y_w(t)$ and a target velocity $v_w(t)$ via an input terminal IN, moves head 16 and 20 to a desired location in response to the acceleration command received via the input terminal IN, and outputs position information $y(t)$ concerning a position to which the head 16 and 20 is moved via an output terminal OUT. The predetermined time T_d' indicates the time taken to move the head 16 and 20 to a desired location in the seek-servo apparatus according to the present invention. For example, the predetermined time T_d' may be the time taken to compute the acceleration command $u_E(t)$ and the time taken for the actuator 38 to vary the torque of the head in response to the computed acceleration command $u_E(t)$.

[0029] Hereinafter, the structure and operation of the actuator 38 according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described in greater detail.

1   [0030]   The delayer 40 of the actuator 38 shown in FIG. 2 receives an acceleration command $u_E(t)$

2   via the input terminal IN, delays the acceleration command $u_E(t)$ for the predetermined period of time

3   T_d', and outputs the results to the first integrator 42 as an acceleration [$a(t) = \ddot{y}_w(t)$]. In other words,

4   the delayer 40 has a transfer function $e^{-T_d's}$. The first integrator 42 integrates the acceleration $a(t)$

5   output from the delayer 40, and outputs the results as a velocity [$v(t) = \dot{y}w(t)$] to the second

6   integrator 44. Next, the second integrator 44 integrates the velocity $v(t)$ output from the first

7   integrator 42 and outputs the results as position information $y(t)$ via the output terminal OUT.

8   Accordingly, the transfer function of each of the first and second integrators 42 and 44 is 1/s.

9   [0031]   The target position $y_w(t)$, the target velocity $v_w(t)$, and the target acceleration $a_w(t+T_d')$ are

10   externally computed whenever a grey code stored in a particular track to which the head is moved

11   is read. In the present invention, the target acceleration $a_w(t+T_d')$ leads the target velocity $v_w(t)$ and

12   the target position $y_w(t)$ by the predetermined time Td', and thus the acceleration command $u_E(t)$ can

13   be expressed by the following equation:

$$u_E(t) = \ddot{y}_w(t + T_d') + K_v[\dot{y}_w(t) - \dot{y}(t)] + K_p[y_w(t) - y(t)] \quad \cdots (5)$$
$$= a_w(t + T_d') + K_v[v_w(t) - v(t)] + K_p[y_w(t) - y(t)]$$

14   where $\ddot{y}_w(t+T_d')$ represents the target acceleration $a_w(t+T_d')$ which leads the target velocity $v_w(t)$ and

15   the target position $y_w(t)$ by the predetermined time Td', Kv and Kp represent a velocity constant and

1   a position constant, respectively, and $\dot{y}_W(t)$ represents the target velocity $v_w(t)$.

2   **[0032]**   The acceleration command $u_E(t)$ input into the actuator 38 shown in FIG. 2 may be

3   externally given thereto or may be generated in the seek-servo apparatus according to the present

4   invention.

5   **[0033]**   FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a seek-servo apparatus according to an embodiment of the

6   present invention. The seek-servo apparatus includes a controller 50 and an actuator 38.

7   **[0034]**   The controller 50 shown in FIG. 3 generates the acceleration command $u_E(t)$ using the

8   target position $y_w(t)$, the target velocity $v_w(t)$, and the target acceleration $a_w(t+T_d')$, which are

9   externally input. The controller 50 includes a subtracting unit 60, a first proportional integrator 62,

10   a second proportional integrator 66, a first adding/subtracting unit 64, a second adding/subtracting

11   unit 68, and an estimator 72.

12   **[0035]**   The subtracting unit 60 included in the controller 50 of the seek-servo apparatus shown

13   in FIG. 3 subtracts an estimated actual position $y_E(t)$ of the head output from the estimator 72 from

14   the target position $y_w(t)$, and outputs the result of the subtraction $y_w(t) - y_E(t)$ to the first proportional

15   integrator 62. The first proportional integrator 62 receives the result of the subtraction output from

16   the subtracting unit 60, proportionally integrates the results of the subtraction as shown in Equation

17   (6), and outputs the results of the proportional integration, i.e., a position correction value $p_{PI}(t)$, to

18   the first adding/subtracting unit 64 in accordance with the following:

$$p_{PI}(t) = K_1 \times [y_w(t) - y_E(t)] + K_2 \times \int [y_w(t) - y_E(t)]dt \quad \cdots (6)$$

1   where K_1 and K_2 represent a proportional constant and an integration constant, respectively, which

2   are previously stored in the first proportional integrator 62 and used for the derivation of Equation

3   (6).

4   **[0036]**   The first adding/subtracting unit 64 adds the position correction value $p_{PI}(t)$ to the target

5   velocity $v_w(t)$, subtracts an estimated actual velocity $v_E(t)$ of the head output from the estimator 72

6   from the result of the addition, and outputs the result of $v_w(t) + p_{PI}(t) - v_E(t)$ to the second

7   proportional integrator 66.

8   **[0037]**   The second proportional integrator 66 receives the output $v_w(t) + p_{PI}(t) - v_E(t)$ of the first

9   adding/subtracting unit 64, proportionally integrates the output $v_w(t) + p_{PI}(t) - v_E(t)$ of the first

10   adding/subtracting unit 64 as shown in Equation (7), and outputs the results of the proportional

11   integration, i.e., a velocity correction value $v_{PI}(t)$, to the second adding/subtracting unit 68 in

12   accordance with the following:

$$v_{PI}(t) = K_3 \times [v_w(t) + p_{PI}(t) - v_E(t)] + K_4 \times \int [v_w(t) + p_{PI}(t) - v_E(t)]dt \quad \cdots(7)$$

13   where K_3 and K_4 represent a proportional constant and an integration constant, respectively, which

14   are previously stored in the second proportional integrator 66 and used for the derivation of Equation

15   (7).

16   **[0038]**   The second adding/subtracting unit 68 subtracts a feedforward acceleration $w_E(t)$ of the

1   head from the results of adding the velocity correction value $v_{PI}(t)$ to the target acceleration $a_w(t+T_d')$

2   and outputs the result of $a_w(t+T_d') + v_{PI}(t) - w_E(t)$ to the actuator 38 and the estimator 72 as the

3   acceleration command $u_E(t)$.

4   [0039]   Here, when $w_E(t) = K_2 = K_4 = 0$, $K_1 K_3 = K_p$, and $K_3 = K_v$, the acceleration command $[u_E(t)$

5     $= a_w(t+T_d') + v_{PI}(t) - w_E(t)]$ input from the second adding/subtracting unit 68 to the actuator 38 is

6   equal to Equation (5).

7   [0040]   The estimator 72 estimates the feedforward acceleration $w_E(t)$, actual velocity, and actual

8   position of the head based on the acceleration command $u_E(t)$ and the position information $y(t)$ of

9   the head moved by the actuator 38 and outputs the estimated actual position $y_E(t)$, estimated actual

10   velocity $v_E(t)$, and estimated feedforward acceleration $w_E(t)$ of the head 16 and 20 to the subtracting

11   unit 60, and the first and second adding/subtracting units 64 and 68, respectively.

12   [0041]   For example, suppose that the state equation of the actuator 38 shown in FIG. 2 can be

13   expressed by the following equation:

$$
\dot{y}(t) = v(t) \qquad \cdots(8)
$$
$$
\dot{v}(t) = u_E(t - T_d) + d(t)
$$
$$
d(t) = 0
$$

14   where $d(t)$ indicates disturbance and '$d(t)=0$' indicates that $d(t)$ is a constant. The estimator 72 can

15   estimate the feedforward acceleration $w_E(t)$, actual velocity $v_E(t)$, and actual position $y_E(t)$ of the head

16   16 and 20 derived by the following equation:

Page 14 of 29

$$\dot{y}_E(t) = v_E(t) + l_1[y(t) - y_E(t)] \qquad \cdots(9)$$

$$\dot{v}_E(t) = u_E(t - T_d) + w_E(t) + l_2[y(t) - y_E(t)]$$

$$\dot{w}_E(t) = l_3[y(t) - y_E(t)]$$

where l_1 is a constant having a unit of s^{-1} (here, s represents second), l_2 is a constant having a unit of s^{-2}, and l_3 is a constant having a unit of s^{-3}.

[0042]   The position response characteristics of the head 16 and 20 moved by the seek-servo apparatus and method according to the present invention can be expressed by the following equation:

$$\ddot{y}(t) = \ddot{y}_w(t) + K_v[\dot{y}_w(t - T_d) - \dot{y}(t - T_d)] + K_p[y_w(t - T_d) - y(t - T_d)] \quad \cdots(10)$$

[0043]   At this point, after Laplace-converting Equation (10), the ratio between the Laplace-converted actual position Y(s) and target position Y_w(s) of the head 16 and 20 can be expressed by the following equation:

$$\frac{Y(s)}{Y_w(s)} = \frac{s^2 + K_v s e^{-T_d s} + K_p e^{-T_d s}}{s^2 + K_v s e^{-T_d s} + K_p e^{-T_d s}} = 1 \quad \cdots(11)$$

Page 15 of 29

1   **[0044]**   When comparing Equation (4) with Equation (11), it is seen that the seek-servo apparatus

2   and method according to the present invention can make the actual position of a head 16 and 20

3   correctly follow the target position of the head 16 and 20 even in a case where the time delay T_d' is

4   not 0.

5   **[0045]**   The time taken for the controller 50 of the present invention shown in FIG. 3 to compute

6   the acceleration command $u_E(t)$, for example, the time for the estimator 72 to estimate the

7   corresponding value, the time taken for the first and second proportional integrators 62 and 66 to

8   perform proportional integration on their inputs, the time taken for the subtracting unit 60 to perform

9   subtraction, the time taken for the first and second adding/subtracting units 64 and 68 to perform

10   adding/subtraction on their inputs, and the time taken to compute a target position $y_w(n)$, a target

11   velocity $v_w(n)$, and a target acceleration $a_w(n+1)$, may be included the predetermined time T_d'.

12   **[0046]**   In the meantime, the invention entitled "hard disk drive for reducing sound-noise and

13   method thereof", disclosed in Korean Patent No. 1999-43313 (patented on October, 7, 1999), shows

14   that, if a seek length X_{SK} is given, the discrete time trajectories of the target acceleration $a_w(t+Td')$,

15   the target velocity $v_w(t)$, and the target position $y_w(t)$ can be found. Accordingly, $\ddot{y}_w(t+T_d')$ shown

16   in Equation (5) can be computed.

17   **[0047]**   However, in the present invention, since the predetermined time T_d' can be obtained so as

18   to be nearly equal to a sampling period T_s, the target acceleration $a_w(n+1)$ (where n represents a

19   discrete time, in particular, a servo sample count) can be realized so as to lead the target velocity

20    $v_w(n)$ and the target position $y_w(n)$ by as much as one servo sample just by simply setting the

1   predetermined time T_d' to '1' without additional computation. Therefore, the target acceleration

2   a_w(n+1), the target velocity v_w(n), and the target position y_w(n) can be expressed by Equations (12),

3   (13), and (14), respectively, based on the above, as follows:

$$a_w(n+1) = \frac{2\pi X_{SK}}{N_{SK}^2 T_{SM}^2} \sin \frac{2\pi(n+1)}{N_{SK}} \quad \cdots (12)$$

4   where X_{SK} indicates a seek length and N_{SK} indicates a seek time per a sample;

$$v_w(n) = \frac{X_{SK}}{N_{SK} T_{SM}}[1 - \cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N_{SK}})] \quad \cdots (13)$$

5   where T_{SM} indicates a servo sampling time; and

$$y_w(n) = \frac{X_{SK}}{N_{SK}} n - \frac{X_{SK}}{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{N_{SK}} \quad \cdots (14).$$

6   **[0048]**   The controller 50 of the seek-servo apparatus according to the present invention generates

7   an acceleration command u_E(n) and may be realized, for example, by a microcontroller or a digital

8   signal processing chip.

[0049]   The seek time required for the seek-servo apparatus and method according to the present

invention to move a head to a desired track location at room temperature (25 EC) was compared with

the seek time required for a conventional seek-servo apparatus to move a head to a desired track

location at room temperature (25 EC), and the comparison results are as follows:

<Table 1>

Mode		$X_{SK}=1$			$X_{SK}=NT/3$				$X_{SK}=NT$	$X_{SK}=random$
		Fwd	Rev	Avg	OD	MD	ID	Avg		
Read	Prior Art	0.55	0.55	0.55	9.34	9.32	9.32	9.33	16.80	9.05
	Present Invention	0.47	0.48	0.47	9.28	9.20	9.29	9.26	16.73	8.89
Write	Prior Art	0.46	0.45	0.46	9.00	8.96	8.99	8.98	16.43	8.66
	Present Invention	0.40	0.41	0.40	8.95	8.87	8.98	8.93	16.39	8.64

[0050]   In Table 1, '$X_{SK}=1$' indicates that a seek-servo apparatus moves a head by as much as a

unit track; '$X_{SK}=NT/3$' (where NT represents the number of tracks prepared on the surface of a disc)

indicates that the seek-servo apparatus moves a head as much as NT/3 tracks; '$X_{SK}=NT$' indicates

that the seek-servo apparatus moves a head by as much as the total number of tracks; '$X_{SK}=random$'

indicates that the seek-servo apparatus moves a head by as much as a random number of tracks; Fwd

indicates the forward movement of a head; Rev indicates the reverse movement of a head; OD

represents the outer diameter of a disk; MD represents the middle diameter of a disk; ID represents

the inner diameter of a disk, and Avg represents the average of OD, MD, and ID.

[0051]   Table 1 shows that the seek-servo apparatus and method according to the present invention,

1   in general, show improved seek performance compared to the conventional seek-servo apparatus.

2   Therefore, according to the present invention, the time that it takes to write/read information on/from

3   a disc in a hard disk drive can be shortened.

4   **[0052]**   As described above, the seek-servo apparatus and method used in a hard disk drive

5   according to the present invention set a target acceleration in consideration of the time delay Td',

6   and thus can remove overshoot and make the actual position of a head follow the target position of

7   the head correctly and desirably. Therefore, it is possible to move the head to a desired track

8   location in real time, and to significantly shorten the time that it takes for the head to write or read

9   information.

10   **[0053]**   Although the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described, it will

11   be understood by those skilled in the art that the present invention should not be limited to the

12   described preferred embodiment. Rather, various changes and modifications can be made within the

13   spirit and scope of the present invention, as defined by the following claims.